

Sprint Nextel

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October 22, 2007

Notice of Oral Ex Parte Communication

Marlene H. Dortch Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, S.W. Room TW-A325 Washington, DC 20554

Re: Request by Globalstar, Inc. To Expand Its Ancillary Terrestrial Component (ATC) Authority To Encompass Its Full Assigned Spectrum, RM No. 11339

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On behalf of Sprint Nextel Corporation (Sprint Nextel), I met Friday with Angela E. Giancarlo of Commissioner Robert M. McDowell's office to elaborate on Sprint Nextel's plan to provide next-generation wireless broadband services to 100 million Americans by year end 2008. We also discussed Globalstar's petition to expand its ATC authority into spectrum already assigned to licensees of the Broadband Radio Service (BRS). As indicated in the attached presentation, I explained that two terrestrial mobile services cannot share the same spectrum as Globalstar claims and, on the contrary, require at least three megahertz of separation in the 2.5 GHz range to avoid harmful adjacent-channel interference. If any questions arise concerning this filing, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Trey Hanbury, Esq.

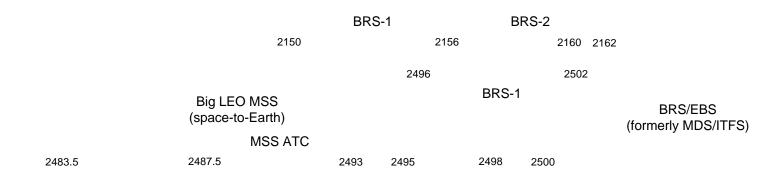
Director, Sprint Nextel Corporation



MSS ATC Interference into the Broadband Radio Service

Sprint Nextel Corporation

BRS-1 Assigned to 2496-2502 MHz





Triple Co-Primary Sharing Required, Challenged

3 MHz Guard Band between MSS ATC and BRS-1

2496 2502

Big LEO MSS (space-to-Earth)

BRS-1

BRS/EBS (formerly MDS/ITFS)

MSS ATC

Part 18 ISM Equipment, including home microwave ovens

BAS stations

Grandfathered Part 90/101 stations

2500

MSS operations must accept interference from BRS-1 in the 2495-2500 MHz band because "most MSS operations will likely occur below 2495 MHz where they are entitled to protection"



Expanded MSS ATC Creates More Interference

Expanded MSS ATC would place two terrestrial mobile systems in the same place at the same time and eliminate the 3 MHz guard band that protects against harmful interference

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MSS ATC Should Remain 3 MHz from BRS-1

- The FCC has repeatedly recognized that two terrestrial systems cannot coexist in the same place at the same time
- The FCC has recognized that BRS and MSS ATC cannot use the same or adjacent frequencies
- The existing three megahertz guard band plays a vital role in avoiding adjacent-channel interference
 - Time-division duplex (TDD) BRS/EBS operations must be capable of listening and transmitting on the same frequency at different times; therefore, the presence of CDMA signals closer than three megahertz would cause severe harmful interference to Sprint Nextel Xohm deployment
 - Channels within the BRS/EBS band use three megahertz of guard band when multiple unsynchoronized technologies are deployed in adjacent bands



MSS ATC Should Remain 3 MHz from BRS-1

